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ARGENTINA. *Sept. 17.*—After prolonged negotiations, an Agreement was signed with Britain, who agreed to purchase for 4 years from Oct. 1 about 80 per cent of all meat which Argentina had available for export, and any further quantities which the Government might not sell in outside markets, the price to be about 10 per cent higher than recently paid. Regarding the sterling "blocked" balances of £130 million the Government undertook to keep £100 million in London at one-half per cent interest, this fund to be used only for the repatriation of the remaining Argentine sterling debt or for the purchase of any British sterling investment in Argentina, and not for the purchase of British goods or other assets. A further £20 million was to be released in equal instalments over the following 4 years. All sterling earned in current transactions was to be freely convertible in future. £10 million was to be used to pay off an Argentine debt to Brazil. About £4,500,000 worth of gold at the Bank of England was to be released.

All British-owned railways were to be acquired by a new company, which would issue shares in peso currency; these would be given to the British holders in exchange for their existing stocks. Shareholders were guaranteed a minimum dividend. The Government had the right to buy up at par all shares of the new company after giving reasonable notice. The new company was to continue to enjoy the privileges of exemption from taxes and Customs duties. This part of the Agreement was conditional on the approval of the British shareholders and the Argentine authorities.

Pending a new trade treaty, the old treaty that recently expired was to continue in force till Dec. 31, 1946.

The President announced a gift of 3 shiploads of meat to Britain as a demonstration of friendship for the British people.

AUSTRIA. *Sept. 18.*—The law nationalizing 70 Austrian industrial concerns came into force. Out of 44 in Vienna and the Russian zone

29 were claimed by the Soviet Government as reparations on the grounds that they were "German assets in Austria".

BRAZIL. *Sept. 16.*—The Foreign Minister in London. (*see Great Britain.*)

Sept. 17.—The Constituent Assembly completed the drafting of a new Constitution. It provided for a Presidential term of 5 years; the President having the right to choose his own Cabinet.

Sept. 18.—The new Constitution was promulgated.

BULGARIA. *Sept. 9.*—The Government announced the results of the referendum as follows:—Votes cast for the Republic, 3,801,160; votes cast for the Monarchy, 197,176; non-valid voting papers, 119,168. Of the electorate 91.56 per cent voted.

BURMA. *Sept. 17.*—The Governor accepted the resignation of all the members of the Executive Council, but asked members to continue in office until a new Council on a broader basis had been formed.

Sept. 18.—About 3,000 Rangoon policemen, who had been on strike for 14 days, were dismissed for "remissness and negligence in the discharge of their duties".

CANADA. *Sept. 19.*—The British Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in Montreal.

CHINA. *Sept. 10.*—It was reported that most of Jehol province was in the hands of Government troops.

Sept. 11.—Communist spokesmen in Nanking announced that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had refused to comply with the Communist request for a cease-fire order; he had made a counter proposal which the Communists found unacceptable.

Sept. 12.—Government forces were reported to have captured Chining, in Suiyuan, and to be only 40 miles from Kalgan.

Sept. 20.—Communist forces withdrew from the Tatung area in an attempt to reach Kalgan to take part in its defence.

Sept. 21.—The Minister of Information issued an appeal to the Communists to join in "a democratic effort" to unite China. He urged them to lay down their arms, saying they were at the crossroads and could only prolong bloodshed by trying to seize political power. He asked them to strive for support as a constitutional Opposition and the second largest party, or to join a coalition Government.

DENMARK. *Sept. 9.*—A Note was received from the British Government which recalled the efforts made by the British authorities in Germany to meet Danish wishes regarding their minority in Germany, although the right of the Danish Government to intervene on behalf of persons who were German citizens was not formally admitted. The Note suggested that the Danish Government should make proposals either for a simple frontier rectification, or for a frontier rectification

after a plebiscite, or for an exchange of population. The British Government would then consult the other occupying Powers in Germany on the possibility of putting the Danish suggestion into effect. If the Danish Government had no such proposals to put forward, they should refrain from further interference in the affairs of German citizens of Danish origin in Schleswig-Holstein.

Sept. 14.—In a plebiscite in the Faroe Islands, 5,651 votes were cast in favour of a Republic, against 5,491 for the Danish Government's proposal for the islands to have a liberal measure of self-government under the Danish crown.

Sept. 18.—The Chairman of the Faroes Representative Council proclaimed at a special meeting the foundation of an independent State of the Faroes. The Prime Minister of Denmark stated that the Faroes were still governed by Danish constitutional law and if after the plebiscite they wished to dissolve their connection with Denmark, the proper negotiations would have to take place first.

EGYPT. Sept. 11.—An agreement was reached with Italy whereby Italy agreed to pay Egypt £E4,890,000 as reparations, to be paid partly from Italian assets in Italy and partly by Italian goods at the choice of the Egyptian Government.

Sept. 12.—The Premier announced that he had reorganized the Government to include 4 Saadists, who would take over the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry for Social Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, and one becoming a Secretary of State. Samra Pasha (Liberal) became a Minister of State.

Members of the Palestine Arab Higher Executive visited the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem at Alexandria.

FRANCE. Sept. 14.—An agreement was signed with Viet-Namh.

Sept. 15.—Gen. de Gaulle's support for the Union Gaulliste in its electoral campaign was announced. The Union declared its objective to be the defeat of the new draft constitution, and to press for the "Bayeux constitution" outlined by Gen. de Gaulle on Aug. 27.

Sept. 17.—Financial Agreement with Britain. (see *Great Britain*.)

Gen. Smuts arrived in Paris.

Sept. 18.—M. Molotov, replying to Mr. Byrnes' speech at Stuttgart, told the press that the Potsdam decision regarding the Polish administration of German territories east of the Oder and the Western Neisse had fulfilled a decision of the Crimea Conference. At Potsdam the transfer of the German population was agreed to, and the Control Council later had adopted a detailed plan for this transfer. "Over 2 million Germans," he said, "have been removed from Poland to German territory . . . More than 1 million Poles have already moved into the western Polish areas . . . All this goes to show that the Berlin Conference decision . . . has already fixed Poland's western frontiers."

Sept. 19.—Gen. de Gaulle told the press that he considered the new draft constitution, in spite of appearances, to be the same as that of May 5, and he advised the country to vote against it.

M. Bidault informed the Constitution Committee that unless a motion concerning the mode of election of the proposed Second Chamber were approved by the Assembly the M.R.P. would withdraw from the Government.

Sept. 21.—The Constituent Assembly agreed to a review of the constitutional proposals, or a "second reading", which had been demanded by the M.R.P.

GERMANY. *Sept. 14.*—It was stated in *New Germany*, organ of the Socialist Unity Party that: "On the Eastern frontier question the S.E.D. . . . will oppose any loss of German territory. The Eastern frontier is provisional and can be fixed only at the Peace Conference, with the assistance of all the victorious Powers."

Sept. 15.—In the British zone borough and parish council elections were held. The Independent candidates led with 24,000 returned. Of the parties, the Christian Democrats led with over 20,600; the Social Democrats got 16,000 seats; the Communists under 700 seats. The Lower Saxony Party got 4,600 seats and the Centre Party 1,700 seats. In the polling the Christian Democrats led with 6,863,948 votes, followed by the Independents with 2,718,558.

In the French zone the Christian Democrat Union led with 1,273,574 votes, Social Democrats, 563,507; Communists, 180,466; Democrats 87,015; others, 637,849.

In the Russian zone, in Mecklenburg the Socialist Unity Party gained 69 per cent of the poll, the Christian Democrats 16 per cent, and the Liberal Democrats 10 per cent. 9.4 per cent of the voting papers were spoilt. In Brandenburg, the Socialist Unity Party got 820,600 votes; Christian Democrats, 259,038; Liberal Democrats 236,287; other Groups, 52,942.

Sept. 16.—The Military Government in the U.S. zone prohibited Soviet-controlled publications from entering the zone, as the Russians had not agreed to an exchange of German newspapers and other publications from the U.S. zone. The French and British had agreed to an exchange with the U.S. zone.

Sept. 18.—M. Molotov's statement about the Polish-German frontier. (*see France.*)

Sept. 19.—An officer of the British Control Commission told the press that the German population in the British zone was 23 million, 3 million more than in 1939. This increased population had to be housed where, of the 5,550,000 dwellings in the zone only 3,500,00 were habitable. The "Hamburg project" by which the Control Commission was to shift its headquarters to Hamburg by the spring of 1947 was postponed for 18 months. Following Soviet charges that V1 and V2 weapons were being manufactured, an offer was made to newspapermen to come and "see for themselves that the charges were not true". No reply was given to the invitation.

Sept. 20.—It was learnt that an Agreement had been reached between the British and Russian authorities for the exchange of iron and steel

from the British zone with grain and domestic coal from the Russian zone.

Russian officials recalled eight leading Russian newspaper correspondents from the British zone on the ground that they had been treated discourteously and denied the maximum opportunity to see what they wanted.

Sept. 21.—The Socialist Unity Party issued a statement in Berlin pointing out that its position in relation to the eastern frontier had recently been stated unequivocally, and the attempt by various reactionary circles to use the question to kindle a nationalist and Chauvinist agitation could only harm the German people in the drafting of the peace treaty. Instead of introducing the much needed land reform, reactionaries had revived the old aggressive Nazi solution of *Lebensraum*. To raise this served both to conceal Federal and separatist tendencies and to divert attention from the newly planned territorial transfers in Western Germany.

It was announced in Berlin that coal would be available to the Germans in the British and U.S. zones in the winter, as the miners had volunteered to work one Sunday each month.

Sept. 22.—Mr. Hynd, Minister in charge of the Control Office for Germany and Austria, told the Mayor of Herford that he believed that personal relations between the occupation forces and their families and the local population would improve. In requisitioning houses the principle would be that buildings were to be vacated only when adequate alternative accommodation was available.

During August 172,622 tons of food were imported into the British zone.

GREAT BRITAIN. Sept. 9.—The Government accepted the postponement of the U.N. Assembly meeting to Oct. 23.

The Government received a Note from the Polish Government complaining about the organization of the Resettlement Corps and pointing out that under the Law of 1920 Polish citizenship was lost by entering the military service of a foreign country without the consent of the Polish Government.

Sept. 10.—The Government announced an Agreement with the Soviet Government for the supply of £40 million worth of goods from Britain in exchange for timber from Russia.

The Conference to discuss the future of Palestine opened in London. No representatives from Palestine, either Arab or Jewish, were present. Only delegates from the 7 Arab States attended; the Secretary of the Arab League also attended.

The British delegation consisted of the Premier, Mr. Bevin, and Mr. Hall, Sir Norman Brook, Mr. Creech-Jones, and Sir George Gater.

Mr. Attlee, opening the Conference, stressed that it had been the responsibility of successive British Governments to see that the foundations of stable and progressive administration were firmly established in the Middle East. Thus Iraq and Transjordan had become independent States. Britain had supported Transjordan and Syria and the

Lebanon in their application for U.N.O. membership. "Only in Palestine . . . has there been a conflict in principle between British policy and Arab aspirations." Commending the Arab League for their plans for economic development, he said: "I can assure you that H.M.G. will, in so far as you ask for their help, do everything in their power to help you in promoting economic expansion and social progress."

Regretting that no Palestinian Arabs were present, he said that nevertheless he felt satisfied that the Arab point of view was adequately and effectively represented by the existing gathering.

After deploring the state of affairs in Palestine, he affirmed his conviction that a solution could be found, given a spirit of realism and understanding. Discussion of the federal plan would be the first item on the agenda. "But I wish to make it quite clear that we have not made up our minds in advance of our discussions with you. . . . It is open to any delegation either to suggest amendments to it or to put forward proposals for settlement on different lines." He asked the delegates to bear 3 things in mind: first, that "too much time should not be devoted to the discussion of history. We live in an everchanging world and must face facts as they exist to-day"; secondly, that no settlement was possible unless each community was prepared to take account of each other's interests and to make concessions necessary for peace; thirdly, that Palestine must be regarded against the wider background of world policy. It was his earnest hope that dangers to Arab-British partnership over Palestine would be removed. "The fact that we are thus met together shows the extent to which H.M.G. recognizes that Palestine is a subject of legitimate interest and concern to all the Arab peoples. And the fact that you have come here to meet us is, I hope, yet further evidence of the bonds of friendship which unite you and your peoples with us and with the people of the British Commonwealth."

Sept. 11.—Faris Bey el-Khourî, the Syrian delegate, replying on behalf of all the Arab delegations to Mr. Attlee's speech, said that many of the ideals for which the Arab peoples had striven had been attained in spite of obstacles. Appreciation of the good will shown by Britain for Arab endeavours was expressed. Palestine was however a cause of sorrow. "Palestine alone has been required to be an instrument in the realization of the dreams and ambitions of political Zionism." A policy had been imposed which seemed to decree "that her people should be forcibly uprooted from their own land in order that another people may take their place". He stressed that the Jewish problem required a world-wide solution and that no solution for it could be found in Palestine.

While regretting the absence of Palestinian Arabs, he said the whole Arab world was championing their cause. The natural solution of the Palestine problem dictated by common sense was that the right of the Arabs to live securely in their own country and to determine their own fate should be recognized. "What we are concerned with is that the Arabs of Palestine shall not lose their inherent rights; that . . . no part of Palestine shall be cut off to make a home or State for a body of

immigrants belonging to different nationalities . . . On that basis and within those limits we have come to exchange opinions and engage in discussion in a spirit of friendship and co-operation with Great Britain." While welcoming economic co-operation with Britain, such co-operation would give no concrete results "if any recognition of independent political status were accorded to the Jews in Palestine".

Mr. Bevin stressed the need for examining the problem against its international background.

Sept. 12.—The Government announced its approval of a general scheme of repatriation of German prisoners of war at the initial average rate of 15,000 a month, beginning at the end of September. Priority was to be given to those who had shown a positive democratic attitude and who were likely to play a useful part in the rehabilitation of Germany. Thereafter length of captivity, industrial qualifications, and compassionate circumstances would be taken into account.

The Conference on Palestine met in private session.

Sept. 16.—Gen. Smuts, speaking at Aberdeen, said that people were disappointed with the Paris Conference, partly because they had expected too much. Real business was only done without open diplomacy; progress at Paris was difficult because every meeting was reported and not necessarily the things that mattered had news value. He also thought it a mistake that the Big Four had agreed to stand by their decisions, for in this way the conference had been largely hamstrung. Economic and social conditions were developing in Germany and in Central Europe which would settle the future destiny of the Continent. Problems would arise which would be much harder to solve than the minor questions of the smaller peace treaties. We could not allow things to drift very much longer. He warned his audience against the danger of Central Europe drifting into social and economic misery to become "a centre of infection which might spread to the rest and which might mean a lowering of standards and a breeding of tempers which would work like a poison in the heart of Europe . . . We must not tolerate conditions which could not be tolerated by any decent civilized community. The Germans must be reintegrated into our western system, otherwise they are lost, and a dangerous vacuum will be created in Europe". In reply to Mr. Wallace's speech, he said British militarism was dead, and cited what was happening in India, Egypt, and the Colonial Empire.

The Brazilian Foreign Minister arrived in London.

The Conference on Palestine was adjourned at the request of the Arab delegation, which wished for further time to consider the British delegation's statement.

Sept. 17.—The Government announced that an Agreement had been concluded with France on the basis of future payment arrangements between the French zone and the sterling zone.

Agreement with Argentina. (*see Argentina.*)

Sept. 19.—Mr. Churchill's speech at Zurich. (*see Switzerland.*)

Sept. 20.—The Government published its Note to Yugoslavia repudiating charges that attacks on Yugoslavs in Zone A had been

condoned by the Allied military authorities and that unfair arrests of Yugoslavs had been made. The Note called attention to the continuing terroristic and pro-Slav provocative activities in Zone A, which "constitute in themselves a reply to many of the complaints levelled by the Yugoslav Government".

At the Conference on Palestine the Arab counter-proposals to the Morrison plan were heard, and a committee was appointed to study them in detail.

Sept. 21.—An exchange of letters was signed in London by the Foreign Secretary and the Brazilian Foreign Minister forming the basis of a trade agreement under which Brazil was to buy from Britain as much agricultural machinery, motor vehicles, and railway equipment as Britain could supply, while Britain was to buy rice, maize, beans, coffee, oranges, meat, hides, timber, etc., from Brazil. Brazil's sterling balances in the U.K., totalling £40 million, would be drawn upon as far as possible, and Brazil would spend the whole sum in Britain.

GREECE. *Sept. 11.*—The Deputy Premier stated to the press that in view of the attempts of anarchists to spread disorder the Government might have to reconsider its attitude of toleration with regard to the non-Parliamentary opposition. He said that rebel bands were freely crossing the Yugoslav and Albanian frontiers to re-supply and re-munition themselves. He considered the heavy mining of roads in Northern Thessaly was undertaken to try to sever Macedonia from Southern Greece as preparation for the establishment of a nominally autonomous Macedonia.

A Left-wing gang about 100 strong raided Kato Gramatiko near Edessa. 31 houses were burnt and 3 persons killed.

The King issued a Proclamation to the Greek people from London stressing the need for economic and social reforms and an adherence to democratic principles.

Sept. 13.—A British soldier was killed by bandits near Nouassa, Macedonia.

Sept. 15.—It was learnt that during the previous week a left wing band of about 500 overpowered a garrison of 54 soldiers at Livadi, near Elasson.

Sept. 17.—The Government announced its decision to apply martial law to the whole country if necessary to counter "subversive activities". Offices of the Communist Party in Athens were closed and 30 people arrested there.

It was learnt that a band of 300 armed men coming from the Yugoslav frontier had attacked 2 armed detachments by Mount Deles. The attackers were forced to retreat to Yugoslavia.

Reports of "armed anarchist bands" destroying bridges and other communications in Thessaly were received.

Sept. 18.—It was reported that the Greek Second Army corps had begun large-scale operations against the armed bands in Thessaly.

Sept. 19.—Five Generals in the Army who had held high posts in the E.L.A.S. resistance army, received orders to be ready within 3 days

to proceed to an undesignated location. According to E.A.M. this was the fourth group of E.L.A.S. officers to be deported.

Sept. 21.—Forces of the Army and the gendarmerie began operations against Communist guerrillas entrenched on Mount Belesh and round Grevena, some 30 miles south-east of the Albanian frontier. A Government *communiqué* stated that 5 aircraft coming from the direction of the Bulgarian frontier flew over eastern Macedonia during the week.

INDIA. Sept. 12.—Mr. Jinnah accepted the Viceroy's invitation for a discussion of the political situation.

Sept. 14.—In Bombay 5 persons were killed in communal rioting.

Sept. 15.—In Ahmedabad 3 persons were killed in communal disturbances. Trouble continued in Bombay.

Sept. 16.—The Viceroy saw Mr. Jinnah.

INDO-CHINA. Sept. 14.—Agreement with France. (*see France*.)

JAPAN. Sept. 11.—A demonstration of 3,000 Japanese before the Soviet Embassy was held aimed at bringing about the early return of Japanese civilians and prisoners of war in Russian hands.

Sept. 12.—According to a repatriation report issued by Allied H.Q. 4,400,134 Japanese nationals had been returned to Japan by Sept. 8; 730,000 Japanese soldiers and civilians still remained to be evacuated from Manchuria, and 600,000 from the Soviet-occupied areas of north Korea, the Kuriles, and Karafuto.

Sept. 18.—The Allied Council met in Tokyo. The British Commonwealth member advocated the eventual nationalization of the *Zaibatsu*-owned coal-mines (about two-thirds of all the coal mines in Japan) and that in the interim period of 3 years they should be put under Government management. The Chinese delegate also advocated partial nationalization. The U.S. Ambassador stated that all Japanese armed forces in the home islands had been demobilized, numbering about 2½ million. All arms had been rendered inoperative or destroyed. The Soviet delegate suggested that the U.S. Government was reconstructing Japanese naval bases.

Sept. 20.—The House of Peers passed four local government reform Bills, providing for the popular election of prefectural governors, mayors, heads of towns, etc.

Sept. 22.—It was announced that the Government were putting into effect a "purge of intellectuals and business men who, without occupying official positions, are adjudged to have lent support to the war and to imperialism". The decision was in execution of Gen. MacArthur's order of Jan. 4.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. Sept. 16.—The C.-in-C. of the N.E.I. Army stated that it was Dutch policy at present to avoid all clashes and friction and to try to create the most favourable atmosphere for the forthcoming talks. He said that there were 3 divisions in the Indies and another was due to arrive at the end of November.

Sept. 17.—The Dutch Commission-General, headed by Professor Schermerhorn, arrived to negotiate a settlement.

NEWFOUNDLAND. *Sept. 11.*—The National Convention to determine the constitution met for the first time.

PALESTINE. *Sept. 9.*—At Haifa a British sergeant was murdered by 2 Jews. At Tel Aviv the area security officer's house, the food control office, and the public information office were wrecked by mines, involving the death of a sentry and a British officer. More explosions occurred on railways and bridges.

Vaad Leumi asked all Jews to signify their disapproval of Government policy by resigning from Government committees. Those in Government service, on the committee for the resettlement of ex-service men, and on the cities marketing board were excepted.

It was learnt that the British invitation to Arabs outside the Higher Executive and to the Jews not members of the Jewish Agency in Palestine had been rejected.

Jamal Husseini left for Amman to see the King of Transjordan.

Sept. 10.—Over 100 persons were detained in Tel Aviv by the British Army authorities.

Sept. 12.—Gen. Barker commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence passed by a British Military Court on Aug. 30 on a Jew.

Sept. 13.—Attacks were made by terrorists on 3 banks in Tel Aviv and Jaffa. 2 Arab policemen, 2 Arab bystanders, and 1 Jew were killed in the engagements that took place between the police and terrorists.

Sept. 15.—The Jewish Agency condemned gangsterdom and regretted in the incidents of Sept. 13 that Arab lives were lost "particularly as in the days of strained relations every effort was made by Jews to prevent injury or suffering to people with whom we have no quarrel".

Irgun's secret wireless announced a rupture of relations between Irgun Zvai Leumi and Haganah.

Terrorists attacked a police post at Al Kharab.

Sir Alan Cunningham saw Jamal Husseini and again invited the Arab Higher Executive to attend the London Conference.

Sept. 18.—In Tel Aviv members of Haganah distributed a pamphlet condemning the 2 terrorist organizations for using armed violence as a means of livelihood. "These organizations gain their livelihood by gangsterism, smuggling, large scale drug traffic, armed robbery, organizing the black market and thefts" said the pamphlet. Haganah would take all possible measures to eradicate terrorism.

Irgun Zvai Leumi signs appeared on walls announcing that its members would shoot any member of Haganah who betrayed them.

Sept. 20.—Part of Haifa railway station was destroyed by terrorists. Warning was given, and no lives were lost.

Sept. 21.—A British boarding party going on board the caïque *Palmach* off Haifa was attacked by the passengers and had to fire in self defence. One Jew was killed, and tear gas was used to get the vessel under control.

Sept. 22.—The *Palmach* was brought into Haifa, and sick passengers were taken to hospital. Explosives were found on board.

POLAND. Sept. 9.—In a Foreign Office statement the speech of Mr. Byrnes at Stuttgart was criticized on the grounds that it was at variance with the Potsdam Agreement. Stressing that the Potsdam documents refer to "the Polish frontier" and not "the demarcation line", surprise was expressed that Mr. Byrnes "finds objections to our western frontiers to-day, when the Polish Government has already transferred millions to and from these territories".

Note to British Government on the Resettlement Corps. (*see Great Britain.*)

Sept. 12.—The Minister of Defence, broadcasting, said that Polish soldiers joining the Resettlement Corps in Britain would lose their citizenship, rank, and all decorations.

Sept. 13.—The C.-in-C. announced that the Army numbered 150,000 men, compared with 650,000 at the end of the war. Not more than 4 per cent of the instructors were Russians.

Sept. 21.—President Bierut opened the session of the National Council and declared that all efforts to change their new frontiers would be strongly resisted. Poland had received the new lands not because of her aggression but because of German aggression, and he criticized the speeches of Mr. Byrnes (at Stuttgart) and Mr. Churchill. The whole of the Members rose to acclaim the President's speech, and pledged themselves to defend the returned lands to the last man. They also cheered the Soviet Ambassador, who was present.

SWEDEN. Sept. 15.—In the municipal elections, the Social Democrats lost 82 seats, polling 44.7 per cent of the votes; the Liberals gained 74 seats, polling 15.6 per cent, the Communists gained 67 seats, polling 11.3 per cent, the Farmer's Party gained 36 seats, the Conservatives lost 68 seats.

SWITZERLAND. Sept. 19.—Mr. Churchill, speaking at Zurich, said "Our constant aim must be to . . . fortify the strength of U.N.O. Under and within that world concept we must recreate the European family in a regional structure called—it may be—the United States of Europe, and the first practical step will be to form a Council of Europe. If at first all the States of Europe are not willing or able to join a union we must nevertheless proceed to assemble and combine those who will and those who can . . . In all this urgent work France and Germany must take the lead together. Great Britain, the British Commonwealth of Nations, mighty America, and, I trust, Soviet Russia—for then, indeed, all would be well—must be the friends and sponsors of the new Europe and must champion its right to live".

TRANSJORDAN. Sept. 19.—King Abdullah, on his return from a visit to the Regent of Iraq, announced that Iraq and Transjordan were planning to enter into a form of union.

U.S.A. *Sept. 12.*—Mr. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce, addressing a meeting of the Citizen's Political Action Committee in New York, said that British imperialistic policy in the Near East, combined with Russian retaliation, would lead the U.S.A. to war unless it formulated a clearly defined and realistic foreign policy. "To prevent war and ensure our survival it is essential that we look abroad through our own American eyes, and not through the eyes of the British Foreign Office or a pro-British or anti-Russian press." Rejecting the idea of a "get tough with Russia" policy, he said: "Russian ideas of social-economic justice are going to govern nearly a third of the world. Our ideas of free enterprise and democracy will govern much of the rest. Competition should be put on a friendly basis, and the Russians should stop conniving against us in certain areas of the world, just as we should stop scheming against them in other parts of the world." This did not mean appeasement, but co-operation. "I believe we can get co-operation once Russia understands that our primary objective is neither that of saving the British Empire nor the purchasing of oil in the Near East with the lives of U.S. soldiers."

The President at his press conference said that he approved of the whole speech of Mr. Wallace and said that it followed the same line as was adopted by Mr. Byrnes.

Sept. 14.—The President told the press that he had not intended to approve Mr. Wallace's speech as a statement of U.S. foreign policy but to approve his right to make it. "There has been no change in the established foreign policy of our Government. There will be no significant change . . . without discussion and conference among the President, the Secretary of State, and Congressional leaders."

Sept. 17.—A letter written by Mr. Wallace to Mr. Truman on July 23, 1946 was published without the consent of the President. In it, Mr. Wallace criticized the Baruch plan for control of atomic energy and the actions of the War and Navy Departments in extending U.S. bases. He stressed the need to appreciate better how the Russians regard these actions, and pleaded for an attempt to be made to agree to reasonable Russian guarantees of security and to make economic concessions to Russia, e.g., a loan for rehabilitation.

Sept. 18.—The President saw Mr. Wallace, who later announced to the press that he had agreed to make no public statements or speeches until the Foreign Ministers' conference in Paris had ended.

Sept. 20.—The President told the press that he had asked Mr. Wallace to resign. "The people of the U.S.A. may disagree freely and publicly on any question, including that of foreign policy", he said, "but the Government of the U.S.A. must stand as a unit in its relations with the rest of the world."

It was learnt that the Government had rejected 2 recent protests from Yugoslavia concerning incidents in Trieste and had sent a protest to Belgrade placing the blame on the Yugoslav Government. The U.S. Note cited instances of anti-Tito Yugoslavs in the U.S. zone being shot or kidnapped by Yugoslavs.

Sept. 21.—The shipping strike was formally ended.

U.S.S.R. *Sept. 10.*—Trade Agreement with Britain. (*see Great Britain.*)

Sept. 12.—In an article in *Izvestia* Mr. Bevin was attacked for continuing in the Middle East the imperialist struggle against Russia. Britain was "violating the sovereignty" of Middle Eastern countries and the area was regarded by "certain warmongers" as a main base for a third world war. It was "still possible to find grounds for mutual understanding among the Big Three, on the basis of which this region might be developed for the benefit of the Arabs and for the benefit of the Great Powers".

Sept. 18.—M. Molotov's statement regarding the eastern frontier of Germany. (*see France.*)

Sept. 19.—The Government and the Central Committee of the Communist Party issued 2 decrees indicting State agricultural officials in all parts of the Soviet Union for having "acted in a way extremely dangerous to the whole structure of the country and perverting the policy of the party and the Government". One decree ordered their prosecution "as common criminals guilty of anti-Governmental activity". The other introduced "measures to protect collective farms against misappropriation and fraudulent waste". Officials were accused of having leased the land of the collective farms, thus "changing the character of the farms and turning them into sources of private income, and of attempting to introduce bourgeois tendencies and principles of private property".

Sept. 20.—*Pravda*, commenting on the Government decrees, said that there had been wrong allocation of labour days, plundering of the joint collective farm lands, pilfering of the farm property, and misuse of party workers; and that local Soviet and land organs had tolerated the unauthorized seizure of collective farms by various organizations under the guise of creating all kinds of subsidiary enterprises on the farm lands and individual gardens of workers and employees.

YUGOSLAVIA. *Sept. 18.*—The Archbishop of Zagreb was arrested on war crime charges.

Sept. 20.—U.S. Note of protest. (*see U.S.A.*)

British reply to Yugoslav charges. (*see Great Britain.*)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Sept. 11.—The Economic and Social Council met in New York.

Sept. 13.—At the Food and Agricultural Organization Conference at Copenhagen, Hungary was elected a member. Sir John Orr announced that 16 members were forming a preparatory commission to work out a detailed plan for a world food board, and 3 non-members — the U.S.S.R., Argentina, and Siam — had been asked to co-operate.

Sept. 14.—The Economic and Social Council at New York discussed the Secretary-General's Report on the possibilities of resettling Europe's 850,000 refugees and displaced persons. The Council considered a draft constitution and proposed annual budget (\$258 million) for an international refugee organization. The Russian delegate asked how the Soviet Union could be expected to pay for the resettlement of persons engaged in activities hostile to the Soviet Union. He accused UNRRA of not fulfilling the repatriation functions as laid down in the Atlantic City Convention. The British delegate suggested that international bureaux might be set up on the lines of the Nansen offices.

Sept. 19.—The I.L.O. Conference opened at Montreal.

THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

Sept. 9.—The Council agreed to allow an Albanian representative to state his case against Greece, though Albania was not a member of U.N.O. Sir Alexander Cadogan considered that the Albanian representative had no legal right under the Charter to do this, but the U.S. delegate said it was in the spirit of the Charter to allow the statement to be made.

The Albanian representative accused the "barbarous" Greeks of wholesale massacre, pillage, and rape on the Albanian minority who had fled to Albania to be tended by U.N.R.R.A. and the International Red Cross, and who wished for guarantees from the Security Council before they returned home.

The U.S. delegate found the Ukrainian Government's charges to be completely unsubstantiated. He claimed that the elections had fairly represented the views of the Greek people as a whole, that Greece had submitted her claim to the Northern Epirus in the most peaceful way to the Conference, and that the presence of British troops was a stabilizing factor. The U.S.A. could not conceive that Greece, small and devastated, had aggressive intentions against neighbours with standing armies 5 times as large as her own.

The Australian delegate considered the complaint represented the Soviet determination to use every possible tribunal for propaganda in support of its interests. He suggested dropping the subject from the agenda.

Sept. 10.—Dr. Manuilsky, continuing the discussion on Greece,

took exception to his Government's complaint being labelled propaganda, and said that Fascist Powers had planned their aggressive war behind such abuse. The Ukraine was standing up for the fundamental freedoms of the Greek people, which were being trampled under foot in the interests of great Powers, for whom countries like Australia acted as "trumpet boys".

Sept. 11.—Sir Alexander Cadogan, replying to M. Gromyko, said his charges amounted to an insinuation that the British Government were trampling upon the freedom of democracy in Greece, helping her to persecute minorities, and inciting her to attack her neighbours. These were slanders upon the British Army. M. Gromyko had seen in the attitude of the British and other delegations to the alleged threat of aggression from Greece "phantoms of Munich". Did M. Gromyko intend then to compare the British Government with Nazi Germany? He refuted one by one the "facts", as M. Gromyko called them, to support the Ukrainian complaint, and endorsed Dr. Manuilsky's contention that "It is the co-operation of the Great Powers which is the principal guarantee of peace. . . . But co-operation involves . . . consultation. Co-operation can hardly be achieved by open accusations openly and unexpectedly made".

Sept. 16.—Dr. van Kleffens associated himself with the U.K., the U.S.A., Brazil, and Australia in regarding the Ukrainian charges as unsubstantiated. Because he was worried about the frontier incidents he thought the Council, without attributing responsibility, might ask both the Albanian and Greek Governments to take steps to end them. The Australian delegate argued that no action was open to the Council that could not be interpreted to mean that they were giving credence to some part of the Ukrainian complaint.

Two resolutions were submitted; one by the Soviet Union endorsing the charges that Greece practised Fascism in her internal and aggressiveness in her external policy, and requiring the Greek Government "to cease provocative actions by its monarchist elements on the Albanian frontier; to cease persecuting its minorities; and to cease propaganda about Greece being in a state of war with Albania". The second resolution, moved by the Australian delegate, asked that "the Council pass to the next item of business".

Dr. Manuilsky attacked an earlier suggestion of Dr. van Kleffens that a permanent sub-commission of 3 members to "screen" complaints before they were submitted to the Council for discussion should be established.

Sept. 18.—The U.S. delegate said that he would vote against the Soviet resolution and for the Australian resolution, but he reserved the right to make positive proposals for dealing with the tensions without going into frontier disputes which concerned the Paris Conference.

Sir Alexander Cadogan supported the Australian resolution. He said he could reply to Dr. Manuilsky's latest batch of "random tittle-tattle", but what was the use? Dr. Manuilsky would only raise further charges and then either ignore or distort Sir Alexander's replies. He expressed his fear that "the use to which the Council has been put in

this case, and more particularly the methods employed, will have discredited and disarmed the Council".

Sept. 20.—The Soviet resolution on Greece was defeated by 9 votes to 2. Poland supporting the Soviet Union. A U.S. resolution that a commission be appointed to inquire on the spot into incidents along Greece's frontiers with Albania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria was vetoed by M. Gromyko.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF 21 NATIONS

Sept. 9.—In the Bulgarian Political Commission the S. African delegate, recalling Greek resistance to German aggression and the occupation of Greek territory by Bulgarian troops, said: "To me territorial claims by Bulgaria against Greece in these circumstances . . . seem to be the limit of audacity, and I urge as strongly as I can that they should be rejected as entirely unjustifiable and unreasonable." The British delegate said that when the war started the great majority of the population in W. Thrace were Greek. Thousands had been driven out and their places taken by Bulgars. "There is no reason why we should allow that situation to remain." He rejected the historical and economic claims of Bulgaria for an outlet to the Aegean, and emphasized Greece's claim for the consideration of strategic adjustments to the frontier.

In the Italian Political Commission the Yugoslav delegate defended Yugoslav claims to the boundary proposed by him. He pointed out that the Kanal valley formed part of the Drave river system, and considered that its attribution to Italy could only have a strategic object, the Italians having invaded Yugoslavia by this route in 1941.

In the Italian Economic Commission the British delegate renounced Britain's claim to reparations from Italy to the amount of £2,880 million. This decision had been taken in the belief that a lasting peace could not be built "save at some sacrifice of demands which, however justified, cannot be met in full". He hoped the document showing Britain's reparation claims would serve the purpose of helping the commission to assess the merits of other claims put before it.

Sept. 10.—In the Rumanian Political Commission a British amendment offering additional guarantees against persecution to Jewish persons was adopted by 7 votes to 5.

Sept. 11.—Sr. Bonomi, in a letter to the Secretary-General, suggested that a plebiscite should be held in the Julian March in order to determine the frontier on ethnic lines and in accordance with the wishes of the population.

In the Italian Political Commission the Czechoslovak delegate submitted an amendment that in the case of Gorizia Yugoslav claims appeared to be well founded and that a sub-commission be set up to examine the question. The Polish delegate supported this. The Brazilian delegate then proposed that the sub-commission should

report on the whole of the Italo-Yugoslav boundary proposals. It was finally agreed, after opposition to these suggestions by the U.S. and S. African delegates, to postpone a decision on this until the Yugoslav delegate had finished putting forward his case.

In the Legal Commission, by 14 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions, it was decided that the Australian proposal for the institution of the European court of rights was outside the scope of the conference.

In the Italian Economic Commission the British Dominions and the U.S.A. renounced their claims to reparations from Italy, though India and Canada reserved their right to acquire Italian property situated in their territories. The Italian delegate, after stressing the economic plight of Italy, asked that the total of reparations be restricted to between \$200 and \$300 million and that Italy be granted a moratorium of at least 5 years.

Sept. 12.—In the Italian Political Commission the Yugoslav delegate gave his reasons for claiming Monfalcone. No delegation supported him.

In the East European Economic Commission the U.K. delegate proposed additional clauses concerning the rights of insurance companies as follows: "United Nations insurers shall be granted full facilities to recover their former portfolios of business in Rumania, and shall not be required to conform to any legislative enactments more onerous than those which were applicable before the outbreak of war", and that compensation should be paid in certain respects. The Soviet delegate argued that this would involve an interference with internal legislation, to which the U.K. delegate replied by rebutting the assumption that the treaty provisions should involve no infringement of sovereignty in internal legislation.

In the Military Commission the Italian representative argued that the clauses on land defence made Italy unable to defend herself, and asked that a time limit should be fixed for the revision of the disarmament clauses. A request was made that naval tonnage allowed Italy should be raised from 68,000 to 82,000 tons, and that 100 more aircraft be allowed as a reserve.

Sept. 13.—In the Italian Political Commission the British delegate, considering the five draft statutes for the Free Territory of Trieste, said there was a large measure of agreement as regards the bare framework of government. Each draft provided for a governor appointed by the Security Council and responsible to it; for a Council of Government; and for a legislative assembly. But as to what they would build round that simple framework the drafts differed enormously in purpose and principle.

The Soviet and Yugoslav drafts differed from those of France, Britain, and the U.S.A. in the authority to be given to the Security Council. The eastern drafts made no provision for the demilitarization of the area and the powers of the governor were "reduced to a minimum", as the governor would have no executive function, his powers being limited to returning to the popular assembly any law which he con-

sidered contrary to the statute and to reporting to the Security Council for final decision if the assembly still refused to withdraw the law. In the British view the first task was to ensure stability by means of a strong, impartial government under international control. "We must beware of setting up a façade of democratic government without effectively safeguarding" fundamental freedoms and human rights.

While believing it would be unwise to concentrate power at the outset in the hands of the popular assembly, Britain wished to encourage self-government. The British draft laid the essential foundations for the gradual development of full democracy. He outlined the powers of the assembly, including the right to appeal to the Security Council against any action of the governor.

Concerning the relationships of the free territory with neighbouring countries, the British delegate criticized the eastern drafts because they "appear to pave the way for the absorption of the free territory into Yugoslavia". Yugoslav proposals for the appointment of the governor by Yugoslavia, and that monetary, customs, railway, and postal matters should be linked in an administrative union under Yugoslav control were "quite incompatible with the whole conception of an independent and autonomous free territory".

In the Hungarian Political Committee a British amendment to insert a clause protecting the rights and property of Jews was adopted by 8 votes to 3 — Russia, the Ukraine, and White Russia voting against, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia abstaining.

Sept. 14.—In the Italian Political Commission M. Molotov said that the first thing to decide was whether the Free Territory should enjoy full democratic liberty or whether it should be a kind of colony or mandate. He attacked the British draft statute, particularly because it provided for a governing council of only 6 members, of whom 3 would be nominated from outside — the Governor, the deputy Governor, and the director of the port. He compared this arrangement to that of the Gold Coast. "We do not think that only the principles that have been evolved in India or on the Gold Coast are practicable." While he was not suggesting that the Soviet system of democracy should be adopted in Trieste, he claimed nevertheless that it had achieved positive results in other countries. In this connection he compared the referenda in Greece and Bulgaria, saying that the recall of the Greek King had been "secured by tortuous ways, by falsification, and by the pressure of foreign troops", whereas in Bulgaria, where democracy had achieved positive results, there was "no pressure on the part of foreign troops".

He criticized the U.S. draft statute because it implied that the Security Council might have troops in the Territory. "There is no justification for the suggestion that the Council should have forces in Trieste in peaceful conditions."

He described the Australian proposal that the statute should be supervised by a 7-Power Commission rather than by the Security Council in which the veto would operate as an attempt "to drag us back to the out-dated League of Nations", which was used by certain

States to promote their own selfish purposes and to form an Anglo-French *bloc*, and which finally led to Munich. If the right of veto were renounced, it would give a free hand to those who wished to form a new union, e.g. an Anglo-American *bloc*.

He listed 10 proposals for inclusion in the statute: 1. The Free Territory to be neutral and demilitarized. 2. British troops to be withdrawn. 3. Yugoslavia and Italy to be allotted free zones in the international port. 4. A Customs union between Trieste and Yugoslavia. 5. The Governor to ensure the observance of the statute. 6. Legislative authority to be exercised by a popular assembly elected by equal and secret suffrage. 7. Executive authority to be exercised by the governing council, which should be elected by the popular assembly. 8. Italians living in the territory in June 1940 to be granted citizenship except for active Fascist Party supporters, persons who served in the Italian police, and Government officials who arrived from Italy after 1922. 9. An inter-Allied Commission of British, U.S., Soviet, and French representatives to form a provisional Government and to consult local democratic organizations. 10. The provisional Government to arrange elections to the popular assembly in 3 months' time.

Sept. 16.—The Yugoslav delegate said that just as the Western Powers feared that Trieste might be dominated by the Communists, so the Yugoslavs feared that a statute providing for a Governor with strong executive powers would be abused by the Triestini middle class. Dealing with the challenge that the control of the Mediterranean was at stake he said, "If Yugoslavia claims Trieste she does not do it in order to hand Trieste to the Soviet Union, nor because she or the Soviet Union wishes to menace the supremacy of any Power in the Mediterranean". To dispel these fears the Yugoslavs had agreed that Trieste should become an international territory. Stressing the need for full self-government and for a Customs union between Yugoslavia and Trieste, he said: "Our basic wish was, and is still, to maintain the unity of Trieste and its immediate hinterland." To break this natural unity was to condemn Trieste to gradual decay. The western drafts were a departure from democracy and the British draft transformed Trieste into a mandated territory.

Contrary to common opinion in the west, "national antagonism is not characteristic of Trieste to-day". It would not be a bad idea to submit the 5 draft statutes to the judgment of the people of Trieste. "I am convinced that a plebiscite of this kind would reject the British, U.S., and French drafts."

The U.S. delegate said it was essential that there should be free elections. Since U.N.O. would have to bear the cost, it would have an interest in the Customs of the Free Territory. The U.S.A. wanted the area to be neutral and demilitarized.

Sept. 17.—In the Trieste sub-commission to consider a draft statute the 8 delegates agreed that there should be a single legislative chamber, elected by "universal, equal, direct, and secret suffrage". The Soviet and Yugoslav delegates urged that the elections should be organized

on the basis of proportional representation, in order to ensure that the Slovene minority got a fair share of seats.

In the Italian Political Commission, the Yugoslav delegate said that if the treaty were to embody the French line his Government would refuse to sign it.

In the Military Commission a S. African amendment to ensure the revision of the military clause of the Italian treaty within 5 years was defeated by 16 votes to 4.

In the Eastern European Economic Commission a British amendment to provide for compensation for shipping losses in Rumanian waters was defeated by 9 votes to 4. An amended text of the British proposals for safeguarding the rights of United Nations insurance companies in Rumania was adopted by 9 votes to 5.

The revised proposals provided for United Nations insurance companies to resume business and for the Rumanian Government to recognize such securities as remained to the companies as conforming to the legal minimum deposits for 3 years.

Sept. 18.—In the Trieste sub-commission the Yugoslav delegate criticized the British, American and French draft statutes for giving the initiative in legislation to the Governor as undemocratic. The U.S. delegate said that the Governor, responsible to the Security Council, must have the power to exercise the responsibilities with which he was entrusted.

M. Vyshinsky recalled that the Council of Foreign Ministers had not suggested that the Governor should have any legislative functions. He should simply be an agent of the Security Council, which was responsible for protecting the Territory, not governing it. The Governor should only intervene when its independence or integrity was threatened. Precisely because he was the protector of the Territory he could have no executive powers. The right of veto gave the Governor all the powers that were necessary.

In the Military Commission a S. African amendment to allow Italy a stronger army and navy was defeated by 20 votes to 1.

Sept. 19.—The Trieste sub-commission failed to agree that the Governor should have power to initiate legislation, and promulgate laws when passed by the Assembly. The Eastern Powers suggested that the President of the Assembly should promulgate them. The Yugoslav delegate objected to the name "Governor", preferring "High Commissioner", as his function should not be to govern. "We ourselves," he said, "would have much greater faith in the Italian majority in the Territory than we should have in a foreign Governor." After the British delegate had stressed the need for a strong impartial Governor, M. Vyshinsky suggested that as agreement was not likely to be reached the sub-commission should content itself with recording existing disagreements and submit them to the main commission or to "a higher, and more competent organization". The Yugoslav delegate claimed that understanding was growing between Yugoslavs and Italians in

the Trieste neighbourhood "in spite of provocations by the pro-Fascist elements".

In the Italian Political Commission the British and U.S. delegations made it clear that their acceptance of the relevant decisions of the Council of Foreign Ministers regarding Trieste was contingent on all aspects of the settlement remaining intact. The Yugoslav delegate appealed for a compromise solution, failing which his Government could not sign the treaty. A Brazilian amendment that Istria west of the "British line" should be returned to Italy was defeated by 17 votes to one, Belgium and China abstaining.

In the Eastern European Economic Commission the British delegate asked for the repeal of a Rumanian petroleum law of 1942, which had been instrumental in forcing the United Nations oil companies into "unwilling partnership" with "persons of no technical experience"; and for full reparation of the property of United Nations' companies.

Sept. 20.—In the Italian Political Commission the Yugoslav and White Russian amendments on the frontiers of Venezia Giulia and Trieste were rejected by 13 votes to 6, the Soviet Union voting against them. Belgium and Ethiopia abstained. A S. African amendment to include within the Free Territory the part of Istria west of the "British line" was rejected by 12 votes to 6.

In the Trieste sub-commission the Yugoslav delegate—who first argued that the future Governor should not suspend any laws of his own initiative and that if he objected to a law it should remain in force unless the Security Council supported him—modified his attitude by finally agreeing that any laws affecting the independence or integrity of the territory could be prevented by the Governor from coming into force pending the Security Council's decision.

In the East European Economic Commission the British delegate, appealing for the repeal of the discriminatory clauses of the Rumanian petroleum law of 1942, pointed out that all the privileges enjoyed by Rumanian companies had been granted to the Soviet-Rumanian oil company, though it was not an ethnic Rumanian company under Rumanian law. He resented the Ukrainian delegate's suggestion that Britain sought to secure preferential treatment for her own interests. There were no sinister motives whatever behind the British proposal. It was a matter of simple justice.

Sept. 21.—The Eastern European Economic Commission, dealing with the Rumanian oil companies, voted on the British proposals by which Rumania would make restoration and compensation to United Nations nationals engaged in the industry to modify the 1942 laws. The first two paragraphs were passed by 7 votes to 6, France abstaining, and the third by 8 to 6. The fourth paragraph—providing free entry to Rumania for senior administrative officials and experts connected with the U.N. oil industry—received 7 votes for and 7 against, and a vote on all 4 paras. received the same tie.

The Italian Political and Territorial Commission voted, by 14 to 6, to include a joint Belgium-Holland proposal to insert in the treaty a

paragraph approving the bilateral agreement between Italy and Austria *re* the South Tirol.

A U.S. proposal was adopted, by 14 votes to 6, to bind those States gaining territory from Italy to take all measures necessary for the enjoyment by all persons living there of "human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Sept. 22.—The Eastern European Economic Commission heard the Rumanian delegate, who replied to questions by the British and U.S. delegates. He said the total value of United Nations' interests might be estimated at about \$10 million.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

1946

- Oct. 13 Referendum on the Constitution, France.
- " 15 Preparatory Commission of the International Conference on Trade and Employment, London.
- " 20 City and District Council Elections, Berlin.
- " 27 Elections to National Assembly, Bulgaria.
- Nov. 1 U.N.E.S.C.O.: Preparatory Commission, Paris.
- " 5 Congress Elections in the U.S.A.
- " 5-23 U.N.E.S.C.O.: General Conference, Paris.
- " 12 Meeting of the National Assembly, China.
- " 14 I.L.O.: Industrial Committees, Textile Committee, and Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee, Brussels.
- " 18 U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs, New York.
- 21 Meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers to discuss Germany, Paris.
- Dec. 9 First Meeting of Indian Constituent Assembly, Delhi.